

taunted with indifference and apathy to the memory of their illustrious Patriot.

Fellow-Citizens.—The monument to the erection of which you are now called upon to contribute, must be worthy of your-selves, of your country, and of the man to whom it is to be dedicated.—It will be a monument not of Washington alone, but of the gratitude, patriotism, munificence and taste of the people of the present age of the Republic.—It is intended, therefore, to make it at once stupendous and elegant, that it may be an object in which the present generation will glory, and at which future generations will admire and wonder. To do this, a general contribution of even the small sums required, (and which every one can afford,) will be sufficient. For these the agents of the Society are authorized to call upon each of you; and it is expected that no American will be found so indifferent to his own reputation and the character of his Country, as to refuse or withhold his mite from an object so noble, so patriotic, and so honorable to the American People.

By order of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society,
GEO. WATTERSTON, Secretary.

CHOWAN.

Extract from a letter to the Editors of the Raleigh Star, dated

"Edenton 16th May, 1836.

"The Vans have been for some time endeavouring to get up a meeting in this county for the purpose of expressing their loyalty to the powers that be, and their determination to suffer General Jackson to choose a President for them for the next four years. To carry this into effect, public notices were posted up in various places, that a meeting of the friends of Martin would be held at Gallberry Chapel, on Saturday, the 14th inst. Great were the expectations of the leaders of the party, and great, I assure you, was their disappointment. The said Gallberry Chapel is perhaps capable of holding fifty people, and after the faithful had taken their seats, there was room enough left for thirty more. Men and boys, they numbered about twenty. General McDonald, collector for the port of Edenton, was called to the chair, and one Fenton, Benton, or some such name, appointed Secretary. Mr. R. R. Heath, a gentleman who hails from 'down east,' pronounced a panegyric on the little Dutchman. A motion was offered to postpone operations until Saturday next, and an adjournment was consequently made to that time. By the way, there happens to be a muster on that day; and these sapient gentlemen have wisely concluded that they will, by the aid of the muster, be enabled to furnish that *veritable and respectable journal*, the Raleigh Standard, with an article with some such Caption as this:

"At a large and numerous attended meeting of the friends of Martin Van Buren, &c. &c. But you shall be informed of the true state of things. Van Buren can by no possibility get the vote of Chowan. There is too much intelligence among the people. They are beginning to enquire and examine for themselves; and as you well know, inquiry must inevitably eventuate in the frustration of his designs and the entire destruction of his hopes. His conduct cannot stand the ordeal of a fair examination, notwithstanding his servile non-committal policy; and to that examination it must and will be brought. Expose the contemptible arts to which he has resorted to obtain and preserve popularity, and the flimsy substruction upon which it is based will crumble into dust. More anon."

Chatham County.—The Van Buren papers have, we suspect, been sadly misinformed in regard to this county. They profess to have cheering news from it; and give the proceedings of a meeting held in Pittsborough on the 10th inst. as evidence. As the Secretary of that meeting did not record all of the proceedings, we beg leave to offer a few amendments, for the correctness of which we have the authority of two highly respectable gentlemen who were present at the meeting. In the first place the Secretary forgot to record that a young gentleman named Melrose replied, most happily, to the speech of Mr. Holmes, in which, among other good things, he informed the people that Gen. Jackson was not a candidate for the Presidency, as they might be led to suppose from hearing so much said in his praise; and that Mr. Van Buren was a candidate, a fact about which they were equally liable to misconception, since his name was kept in the back ground. The Secretary also forgot to mention, that after the speeches were over, John Lassater, Esq. rose and moved that all the friends of Judge White should retire—when there was "such a getting down stairs" as has not often been seen in the respectable village of Pittsborough. He forgot to say, as we now say upon the above authority, that out of a very numerous company, only between 20 and 30 persons were left in the Court House. These are cheering accounts, indeed. We have a particular regard for old Chatham, and rejoice in the assurance that she will never wear the collar of Van Buren, the Missouri restrictionist.—*Fay. Observer.*

War in Charlotte!

POODER, HAY, OATS, CHICK-ENS, EGGS, and BUTTER, will be powerful weapons in assisting us. I hope the people will come to our rescue in this way.
J. D. BOYD.
June 7, 1836.

Pay Your Town Taxes.

THE Citizens of Charlotte, who are liable to pay a Corporation Tax, are requested to call on the undersigned, on or before the first of July, and pay their taxes for 1836, and save the expense of a visit from an officer.

By Order of the Board,
E. OATES, T. C.

From the New York Courier.

LONG ISLAND RACES.

The great trial of speed between the North and South came off yesterday on the Union Course, L. I. Never since the great race between Eclipse and Henry, has the sporting world been so much excited. Confident of success, the partisans of the North had for some days past been most liberal in their bets, in order to induce the Southern sportsmen to back their favorite steed. The Southern understood their game, and played it well. Flushed with the anticipations of an easy victory, the backers of the Northern horse at length were inconsiderate enough to propose large odds on the event; three to two were freely offered, and as freely accepted, and bets to an enormous amount were consequently made. John Bascombe, a horse of great Southern celebrity, was the selected champion of that part of the Union, whilst Post Boy, of equal distinction on the turf, was the chosen favorite of the Northern sportsmen.

At an early hour yesterday the steamboats were crowded with vehicles of every description from the coach and four down to the humble cart, and with pedestrians of all sorts and sizes. The road from Brooklyn to the race course presented a most lively scene, and from the hours of ten to one, a living stream appeared to pass along it; the number of spectators on the Course is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand, and the scene was one of the most exciting ever witnessed. The backers of Post Boy were prodigal in their offers to bet, and found ready customers.

At a few minutes before two o'clock the bugle sounded a call for the competitors, and the steeds were brought to the starting post. They both appeared to be in perfect condition. John Bascombe is a bright chestnut, and Post Boy a dark bay. On the tap of the drum they started in beautiful style, and at a rattling pace, Post Boy taking the inner track. At the end of the first half mile Bascombe took the lead and kept it during the whole heat, coming in at least fifty yards ahead of his antagonist. Neither of the horses appeared the least distressed. The backers of Post Boy still retained confidence in their favorite, and offered trading odds that he would win the succeeding heat. Their opponents were not slow in accepting their offers, and bets to a considerable amount were again made on the event.

The time of running the first heat was seven minutes forty-nine seconds.

At the end of thirty minutes, the horses were again summoned by the bugle to the starting post. Bascombe made a false start, and ran nearly a quarter of a mile before he was stopped; and being again placed, at the usual signal both started in beautiful style, Bascombe taking the inner track, and leading. Never, on any occasion, was a more beautiful race seen. Throughout the whole four miles the horses were close on each other. Occasionally Bascombe would increase his speed and leave his rival a few lengths behind, but by the free application of the whip and spur, Post Boy was urged to his former position, and although repeated efforts were made to push him ahead of Bascombe, they were always defeated by the consummate skill of the latter's rider.

The last mile was gloriously contested. Bascombe still continued the even, easy, fox-like pace with which he set out, and Post Boy close at his side, straining every nerve to outstrip his adversary, but in vain; they reached the winning post almost neck and neck; but Bascombe still being ahead, was declared the winner.

The period in which the heat was run was seven minutes fifty-one and a half seconds.

The age of the horses is rising 5 years; both are beautifully formed, but Post Boy appears most powerful. Bascombe was rode by Willis, the groom of Col. Johnson; and Post Boy by Kirkpatrick, of great celebrity on the Northern courses. It is generally admitted that a more beautiful race was never run on the Union Course, and every body, except the losers, left the ground perfectly satisfied with the day's sport.

How they do things in St. Louis.—A letter gives the following description of a duel which took place some time since in St. Louis, of which the writer was an eye witness:

"A Spaniard and a Frenchman, on arriving at this place, went out to settle an affair of honor. The spot selected for the purpose was an open square in the suburbs of the city. When all parties were ready and stripped for the occasion, with two large Bowie knives, an instrument about twelve inches in length, and an inch and a half wide at the hilt, with two edges, tapering to a sharp point, and the word 'ready' was given, both rushed to the contest! After parrying these deadly weapons, and guarding and plunging some half minute, the Frenchman made a strike at the Spaniard, and succeeded in cutting open the abdomen, so as to let out all the bowels! At the same time the Spaniard plunged his knife about ten inches in the breast of his antagonist, who immediately yielded up the ghost, with a deep groan. The Spaniard survived some hours. With me the scene created the most wretched feelings of horror; but with many of the spectators it served only for a subject of discussion as to which showed the most skill; in short, which showed the most sleight in killing his fellow-man."—*Green County (Ohio) Gaz.*

Latest from Georgia.

Extract of a letter, dated Columbus, May 30.

"Since I wrote you yesterday, nothing of importance has occurred. Several Indians came in yesterday, accompanied by a white man, and reported that they were from the Camp of Neha-Micho, the principal chief of the Nation, and that Neha-Micho, and those with him, wished to be considered friendly, and were willing to come in. They are still here, no steps having been taken or decision made in reference to them."

"Gov. Clay is at Montgomery, very ill, confined to his room. 200 men under the command of Gen. Patterson, were on the eve of leaving Montgomery for the Nation. Alabama will have in the field about 3000 men, in the course of this week. Col. J. B. Hogan is with the Alabama troops, and will be at Fort Mitchell in a few days. Troops are coming in rapidly, and this evening Maj. Gen. McDougald will take his forces across the River and encamp on the Alabama side."

Office of the Augusta Constitutionalist, 1 June 7.

A letter received in this city, states that an armed steam boat, while ascending the Chattahoochee, was fired on by a party of Indians. They immediately landed and went in pursuit, but could find nothing but their tracks. The troops again embarked on board the boat, but had not proceeded far when they were again fired on by the Indians, and five of those on board are said to have been killed.

Gen. Scott, at our latest dates, (Saturday) was confined to his quarters in Columbus, by sickness. Gen. Jesup was to have left for Tuskegee that day, escorted by three companies of mounted men.

The Milledgeville Recorder, of the 7th inst. says: "Our private advices from Columbus, (in addition to the details which we have taken from the papers,) inform us that an express arrived at Columbus on the 3d, (last Friday,) from Fort M'Cray, bringing the intelligence that the Crawford Infantry, Capt. Carr, but commanded by Maj. Brown, consisting of sixty or seventy men, had a fight with the Indians on the same morning. This company being informed that the Indians had canoes and intended crossing the river at Boykud's Ferry, marched to the place and laid in ambush, when shortly about sixteen Indians, in four canoes, started across. The whites fired and three Indians were seen to tumble from the canoes into the river. The Indians on the opposite bank then presented themselves, and returned the fire. The firing continued across the river, until the ammunition of the whites was exhausted, when they retired. The number of Indians was computed by the men at five hundred, but is supposed to be exaggerated. One white man was killed, Mr. Crosby, of Crawford. It is supposed four Indians were killed. Three companies left Columbus on the 4th for the scene of action."

Augusta, June 7.

Creek War.—The only information of interest which we could find in the Columbus papers of last Friday, is, that active preparations are making, by those in command, to concentrate the men, arms, and munitions of war, at Columbus, for the purpose of passing into the nation as soon as all things are in readiness, which will be in a few days. In the mean time, a considerable force had been sent down the river and stationed along the Chattahoochee, for the purpose of protecting the frontier inhabitants on the river below Columbus. Besides the above, the Columbus Sentinel states that a large number of troops had already arrived at Columbus, and that those that are not sent down the river are encamped on the Alabama side of the river, opposite Columbus.

A letter from the Post Master at Columbus, dated 5th inst. received in this city last evening, states, that a man by the name of Philando R. Broad, has been arrested and confined in the Jail in Chambers county, (Ala.) on the charge of being concerned in the attack on the Stages, and robbing of the U. S. Mail, on the 16th ult. The persons who arrested him found on him broken letters and envelopes of letters that furnish almost conclusive evidence of his guilt.

The Post Master also says that he has a witness in Columbus, who is willing to testify that he saw him with the Indians when they fired on the stage.

Three companies of U. S. Artillery, all in fine health, under the command of the following officers: Maj. Levi Whiting, Capt. Brown, Capt. Ward, Lieuts. Ross, Searle, Roberts, and Stokes,—the whole under the command of Maj. B. T. Pierce,—arrived in this city yesterday from Charleston, on their way to the Creek Nation. We understand they will take up their line of march to-day from the arsenal.

Latest from Florida.

FROM THE WITHLACOCHEE.—MAJ. McLEMORE'S DETACHMENT RELIEVED!
From the Savannah Georgian, June 6.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the following extract of a letter, received yesterday, conveying the gratifying intelligence that the little band at the Block House have been relieved by Col. Read's command.

"Tallahassee, May 30.—Our country is for the present very quiet. We have heard nothing of the enemy for two weeks that is entitled to credit.

An express reached us this morning from

the mouth of the Withlacoochee, giving us the gratifying intelligence that Lt. Col. Read, at the head of 75 or 80 men, had succeeded in relieving the small garrison of 40 men posted at a Block House on that river, without firing a shot. He had also entered the Suwannee, for the purpose of relieving a small garrison of militia posted at Suwannee Old Town, who were at the last accounts encompassed by the enemy. He will be at home again in a few days, and we are preparing to receive the gallant handful of men who have fought for so many weeks the whole force of the enemy, with the honors they deserve. The people who abandoned their plantations in Jefferson county, and the frontier of this county, have mostly returned, and the district of middle Florida is now as quiet as any part of the Southern country."

The Tallahassee Floridian, of the 28th ult. says—that the Governor has divided the Territory into three districts, with an officer in each, authorized to call out any number of men, in case of actual invasion, to repel the enemy; and that scouting parties are engaged along the whole line of position, to reconnoitre in advance of the settlement, and prevent a surprise to the inhabitants. A large supply of arms and ammunition has also been ordered by the Executive. Should the Seminoles persevere in attempts to establish themselves on this side of the Suwannee, it is the intention of the Governor to call out the militia en masse. It is also contemplated to establish posts on the Withlacoochee, and thence to the St. Johns. The Alachua country has been finally abandoned. At least one thousand persons, mostly in prosperous circumstances, have been driven from their homes.

ABOLITIONISM IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church convened in Pittsburgh, Penn., on the 19th of May. In the "Southern Religious Telegraph" of the 3rd inst., we have the proceedings of that body to the 25th of May inclusive. These proceedings show that great excitements and divisions exist in the General Assembly, and threatened not only a serious schism, but a geographical division of the Church. The subjects that of the new lights, and the old lights, and of ABOLITIONISM give rise to these divisions.

It will be recollected, that memorials were sent to the last General Assembly, declaring that Slavery is incompatible with Christianity, and calling on that body to exclude from the Church and its Ordinances, all slave-holders. No action was then had on these fanatical memorials by the General Assembly, but the subject was referred to a Committee to consider of, and report to the present session. Accordingly, on the second day of the meeting, Dr. Miller, of New Jersey, on behalf of the majority of the Committee, (the Committee being divided) made a report on the subject. This report appears to be pretty much in the Van Buren style; by implication, it admits the power and the right of the General Assembly to interfere with the subject of Slavery; but, like Mr. Pinckney's report, declares that it is *imexpedient* to do so. At the same time that Dr. Miller made his report, Mr. Dickey, of Ohio, on behalf of the minority, presented a counter report, which was considered by the Southern Ministers as "being extremely offensive."

These reports being thus unacceptable to the Southern Commissioners, they held meetings among themselves, to decide on the course they should pursue. The proceedings of these meetings of the Southern Clergy and Commissioners are not only highly interesting to the members of the Presbyterian Church in the South, but to the whole South, and therefore we here give them in full.—*Western Carolinian.*

From the Southern Religious Telegraph. ACTION OF SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ON SLAVERY.

PITTSBURGH, May 27, 1836.
"At a meeting of Ministers and Elders, delegates to the General Assembly, from the Slaveholding States, called together to confer on the present crisis and state of things relative to the slave question. The following persons were present, to wit:

[Here follow the names of 41 Delegates, representing 29 Presbyteries, including the Rev. P. J. Sparrow and Mr. Rufus Kilpatrick, Delegates from the Concord Presbytery.]

The Rev. Mr. Williamson was invited to preside, and opened the meeting with prayer.

Mr. G. T. Snowden was appointed Secretary. The following persons, to wit: Rev. Drs. Graham, Payne, and E. A. Nesbit, were appointed a Committee to prepare and report fit resolutions for the adoption of the meeting.

Said committee made the following report: Resolved, That if the Assembly shall undertake to exercise authority on the subject of slavery, so as to make it an immorality, or shall in any way declare that Christians are criminal in holding Slaves, a declaration shall be presented by the Southern delegation, declaring their jurisdiction in the case, and our determination not to submit to such decision.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to draw up a Declaration and Protest embodying the views of this meeting on the subject, to be presented to the Assembly on the contingency indicated in the above resolution.

Messrs. Graham, Armstrong, McFarland, Payne and Nesbit, were appointed said committee.

The meeting adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chairman.

At an adjourned meeting of Delegates to the Assembly, from Slaveholding States, held at the Session Room of the 1st Presbyterian Church, May 24th, 1836:

After a free discussion, it was unanimously resolved, that prompt and decisive measure were necessary on the part of the Southern delegation—and that a Committee of Five be appointed to prepare and to report to this body, at an adjourned meeting, a Preamble and Resolutions, to be offered as a substitute for the preamble and resolutions presented by the Committee on Slavery, appointed

by the last General Assembly, whenever the same shall be called up. Geo. M. Payne, Rev. H. S. Pratt, J. W. Wilson, Sam'l L. Graham, D. D., and Dr. Henry, were appointed said committee.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow night at half past 7 o'clock, at lecture room of 2d Presbyterian Church, G. T. Snowden, Secretary.

At an adjourned meeting, &c., May 25th, 1836: The Committee appointed to prepare and report a Preamble and Resolutions to be offered to the Assembly as a substitute for the report made by the Committee on the subject of Slavery, pursuant to a resolution of the last Assembly, presented the following report, viz:

"The Committee to whom were referred by the General Assembly sundry memorials and other papers touching the subject of slavery, with direction to report thereon to the General Assembly, beg leave to report.—That after the most mature deliberation, which they have been able to bestow on the interesting and important subject referred to them, they most respectfully recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the following preamble and resolution, to wit:

Whereas the subject of slavery is inseparably connected with the laws of many of the States of the Union, in which it exists under the sanction of said laws and of the Constitution of the United States; and whereas slavery is recognized in both the Old and New Testaments as an existing relation, and is not condemned by the authority of God—therefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly have no authority to assume or exercise jurisdiction in regard to the existence of Slavery.

The meeting was closed with prayer and adjourned to meet on Friday, half past 7 o'clock, P. M. G. T. Snowden, Secretary.

Thus we see the stand that these Southern Ministers and Commissioners have taken;—it is a spirited and patriotic one, and one from which they will not be driven.—If the members of their own Church in the South do not sustain them, they must be poor Christians, and worse patriots;—they deserve and will receive the thanks of the whole South.

We notice that several memorials from the Abolitionists have been presented to the General Assembly, which, without reading, were in each case referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

The following Letter to the Editor of the religious paper from which these proceedings are copied, from one of the members of the General Assembly, will be read with interest:

"So far you have the action of the South on the subject of vital importance to our interests and peace. As far as the Assembly is concerned we have more ground for fear, (as far as the South is accessible to fear) than for hope. Fanaticism of the wildest and most reckless character abounds in the body—whether to an extent to govern or to guide essentially the action of the house on this deeply interesting topic, remains to be ascertained. Other specimens of more moderate interest, growing up out of the distinction between the schools of theology, have taken precedence of this matter. This state of things resulted from a rare precedent on us, with which we were disinclined. In view, however, that we shall now more probably get a vote which will develop with precise truth the views and purposes, present and future, of men who belong to the order of *Ecce Homo*, except in the trifling particulars of honesty of purpose and ability to carry it onward, we are content to wait a few days. It is the purpose of the delegation of West Haverhill Presbytery to secure the adoption of the resolution above, it refers from the Assembly. We trust we have strong reason to believe that such is the determination of the whole of the Southern Delegation. Fickleness, few, looking to the interest of a party, or their own interests as connected with their support as a party, may be found faithless in the hour of trial. With Christian regard,

GEO. M. PAYNE.

Fatal Accident.—We are informed by a friend from Laurens, (S. C.) that a son of the Sheriff of that District, a boy 9 or 10 years old, lost his life a few days since, by eating the poisonous and fatal Hemlock. The deceased, and two or three other boys, repaired to the woods for the purpose, as they said, of procuring a root called Angelica; but through mistake took the Hemlock. The deceased ate a large portion of it, and then gave some to his companions, who partook of only a small quantity. He was immediately taken violently ill, and started home; but had not proceeded more than half or three fourths of a mile before he was compelled to stop. Some of the other boys went to a house for assistance, and a physician was called; but soon after he arrived, the unfortunate sufferer expired. The distress of the afflicted parents, who did not arrive until their little son ceased to exist, can be better imagined than described.—The companions of the deceased were very ill from the effects of the poison but by timely assistance, they recovered. So active and violent was the effects of the deadly herb, that it was the opinion of Physicians, that no Medical skill could have saved the deceased, unless assistance had been immediately at hand.

Let this distressing occurrence be a warning to parents, who suffer their children (as is frequently the case) to eat of wild roots, herbs and fruits.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

LOUISVILLE, MAY 12.

Fearful Accident.—Yesterday evening, near sunset, the greater part of the large three story brick warehouse of Messrs. M'Ilvaine & Haydon, on Wall street, fell down with a tremendous crash. It was soon rumored that Mr. B. R. M'Ilvaine, Mr. Fenwick Newton, clerk, and perhaps several workmen, were under the ruins. Some hundreds of citizens instantly collected for the removal of the huge pile of rubbish, and the low and half-smothered voice of Mr. M'Ilvaine was soon heard calling for aid. In about twenty minutes he was taken from the ruins, pale and exhausted, but not dangerously hurt. When our paper went to press, the people were still zealously at work, in the hope of delivering others from death.

Since writing the above, Mr. Newton has been taken from the ruins, crushed to death. Also, a boy of color.—*Journal.*